The People's Korea

No. 1.166 EVERY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5, 1983 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月2日第3种邮便物认可

Pyongyang Urges Washington to Stop Armed Invasion against Grenada

Korea-Iran Ties Strengthened as High-Level Del. Visits DPRK

Among the growing conflict between Iran and Iraq, a high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi visited the DPRK for an official visit from October 24 through 26.

The members of the delegation which were invited by the DPRK Government included Minister of Defence Mohammad Salimi, Minister of State in Executive Affairs Aghazadeh, Minister of Industry Mustafa Hashemi and Economic and International Deputy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Hossein Kazempour Ardebili.

On Oct. 25, the Korean defence chief O Jin U met the Iranian counterpart in Pyongyang. Details of their talks are not available.

Talks were also held on Oct. 24 between the Korean and Iranian delegations.

Present at the talks from the Korean side were Premier Li Jong Ok, Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army (KPA) O Guk Ryol, Vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song Nam, Lt. General of the KPA Pak Jung Guk, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Jae Suk, and other high-ranking officials of economic affairs.

The Iranian Prime Minister in an announcement published on Oct. 26 in Pyongyang said:

At the talks the two sides stressed the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist stand and intensify the struggle against U.S.-led world imperialism, the problem of developing the relations of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of maintaining *chajusong* (independence) and continuously struggling against imperialism to achieve economic independence, the necessity of removing the source of aggression in the Middle East and the rest of the world, the need to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date without interference by imperialist forces, the Arab and Middle East problem, the problem of strengthening the non-aligned movement, supporting the national-liberation struggles of the world's oppressed peoples and strengthening cooperation among the non-aligned and Third World countries in the struggle against the Jerusalem occupationist regime's aggression on Palestine and Lebanon, against the U.S. imperialists' interference in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and against world imperialism, and the need to realize South-South cooperation in particular.

At the talks they also stressed the problem of creating conditions for informing each other of their technical and economic data while laying main emphasis on self-sufficiency through the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, and stressed the need to further develop the relations of cooperation between the two countries in different fields of politics, economy and culture and conduct more brisk exchange of visits of delegations.

Premier Li Jong Ok spoke at a banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of October 24 in honor of the high-level delegation of Iran.

He said in his banquet speech:

"The present situation urgently demand the non-aligned and developing countries vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist policy for aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security and build the national economy for economic self-reliance."

"In order to consolidate the national independence and successfully build an independent national economy, the non-aligned and developing countries should make a firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation," stressed the Premier of the Administration Council.

Mr. Mir Hussein Musavi stressed the need to "heighten revolutionary vigilance in face of the tense situation created in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean by big powers."

He urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from Third World countries in his banquet speech. (See banquet speeches on page 3)

The delegation was received by President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 24.

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The Foreign Ministry of the DPRK in a statement issued on Oct. 27 said, "the sovereignty of the Grenadian people is gravely violated" by the U.S. invasion of Grenada and stressed, "Their armed invasion of Grenada this time is a brigandish criminal act designed to realize their wild ambition by force of arms."

The statement called on the Americans to immediately withdraw their troops from the small island country in the Caribbean region.

The following is the full text of the statement:

A grave situation is being created in Grenada and the Caribbean region due to the U.S. imperialists' open brigandish armed invasion and intervention against Grenada.

On October 25 the U.S. imperialists launched an allout armed invasion of Grenada, a small island country in the Caribbean region, with the mobilization of thousands of paratroopers and Marines.

The United States sent warships including an aircraft carrier to the sea off Grenada for this armed invasion.

The sovereignty of the Grenadian people is gravely violated by the U.S. imperialists' outrageous aggression.

To justify their heinous aggression on Grenada, the U.S. imperialists claim, using the unstable situation temporarily created in Grenada these days as a pretext, that it is aimed at "protecting" the American citizens residing in the country and "helping restore democracy" there.

With nothing, however, can they conceal their despicable nature as the criminal who started a barbaric armed invasion of Grenada.

In history it has always been a habitual tactics employed by the imperialists and colonialists in invading other countries to talk about "protection of citizens" and "recovery of democracy."

The U.S. imperialists who have regarded as a thorn in their flesh Grenada which is pursuing an independent and progressive policy in the Caribbean region have long resorted to all dastardly tricks such as economic blockade, subversive acts and sabotages in an attempt to establish a pro-U.S. puppet regime in this country.

Their armed invasion of Grenada this time is a brigandish criminal act designed to realize their wild ambition by force of arms.

The situation in Grenada today clearly shows once again that U.S. imperialism is the most wicked and shameful aggressor in history, international gendarme and disturber of world peace.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people sternly denounce the U.S. imperialits' brigandish aggression on Grenada as an intolerable outrageous infringement upon the Grenadian people's sovereingty and territorial integrity and as a heinous challenge to peace in the Caribbean region and the world and express full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Grenadian people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Greanada is evoking unanimous indignation among all the peace-loving countries and peoples of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are now expanding armed intervention with each passing day against the peoples of Grenada and other countries in the Caribbean region including Nicaragua and rendering the situation in this region extremely acute.

With no amount of desperate efforts, however, can they block the road ahead of the peoples in this region who are struggling against all manner of domination and subjugation and for national independence and *chajusong*.

The day has gone when the imperialists could arbitrarily invade and conquer small countries with the mobilization of huge armed forces and act as they wish.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless aggressive and belligerent manouvres against the newemerging countries despite the unanimous denunciation of the governments and peoples of the peaceloving countries of the world, they will be unable to escape a heavier blow.

They must immediately stop their armed intervention and aggression against Grenada and withdraw from the country without delay.

Danish Parliamentarian Threatened by Seoul Authorities

Mr. Ole Henriksen, a member of the Danish delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference held in Seoul recently, was put in a dangerous position labeled as "a north Korean spy" by south Korean secret police, reported the Danish paper Ekstra Bladet on October 12.

It is said Mr, Henriksen, delegate of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, in his speech at the 70th Conference of the IPU denounced the "decision" designating south Korea under the sway of fascist military dictatorship as the venue of the conference.

He said at the conference:

"I decided to attend the conference and express our stand against the wrong designation of Seoul as the venue of the conference.

"We think that it is very wrong to have decided to hold the IPU Conference in a part of artificially divided Korea in disregard of the usage of choosing its venue on the principle of consensus,

"We cannot agree to holding the conference in the place where the military rulers harshly suppressed the Kwangju people when they rose up for democratic rights.

"Today we are unable to meet in this conference hall with leading politicians demanding democracy in south Korea.

"One-time presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung was expelled after being persecuted for several years and Kim Yong Sam and other democrats are still persecuted.

"I call upon the attendants at the conference to express through this rostrum solidarity with the democratic figures in their struggle for democratizing the south Korean society.

"I propose that this conference, while it is meeting, forms a delegation and meets with south Korean democrats to directly convey to them world-wide support and encouragement extended by the world people who support democracy."

The above-mentioned Danish paper said:

"Ole Henriksen is regarded as 'a spy of north Korea' for his speech.

"He has been put in dangerous position by the south Korean secret police.

"When information about the special activity of the south Korean secret police around Ole Henriksen reached from Seoul, the Chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, said: 'The south Korean authorities should know of the regulations of the IPU respecting the freedom of speech and freedom of individuals.'"

Another Danish paper Aktuelt, in its Oct. 12 article titled "South Korean Secret Police Investigates M.P. Ole Henriksen of Socialist People's Party of Denmark", said:

"Ole Henriksen said in his telephone interview: 'Some people say I spoke the view of the north side. But this is not true. I am only struggling for democracy. After the Rangoon incident the south Korean secret police is trying to get information about me. My condition here now is unpleasant. Everywhere I see soldiers standing – at the hotel, the conference ahll, etc.'"

The 70th IPU Conference was held in Seoul from October 2 to 13 despite strong opposition by member nations.

S. Korean Soldier Defects to North

Mun Sang Chol, a 21-year-old south Korean army soldier, defected to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, reported the official Korean Central News Agency on Oct. 22.

He is the 8th south Korean who sought freedom in the DPRK this year.

The latest defector was a superior private of the first platoon, first company, search battalion, 28th division of the south Korean army, said the KCNA.

He hails from Togok-ri, Chire Myon Kumrung County, North Kyongsang Province, and has his father, mother, brothers and sister in his native home, added it.

The following is the Oct. 22 KCNA report on what he had to say about his motive of coming over to the north:

Above all, I could not repress indignation at the reckless war provocation manoeuvres of the Yankees and the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique, their colonial lackey, and their despicable anti-communist racket.

The Chon Du Hwan junta engineered the Rangoon bomb blast and launched a big anti-communist campaign against the north, while clamouring about "punishment" by strength" and the like and driving hard the "ROK" army officers and men in an attempt to start war.

Under such situation I did not want to fall a victim to the reckless war of the Yankees and Chon Du Hwan group against the north.

I also had ill feeling toward the oppression by the superiors in the "ROK army."

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Korea-Ethiopia Treaty of Friendship And Cooperation

A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia was concluded in Pyongyang on October 23.
Follows the full text of the treaty:

Desirous of expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia,

Convinced that, together with the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries and other progressive forces of the world, the common struggle of mankind for building a peaceful and prosperous world free from all sorts of domination and exploitation will be strengthened.

Further convinced that the struggle of peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, for the realization of their aspirations for national independence, sovereignty and equality is in accord with the dictates of our times,

Recognising that every country has the inalienable right to decide its destiny and safeguard its national independence and sovereignty, and the right and freedom to have full control over its natural and other resources and develop them in a manner it chooses to be conducive to the fulfillment of the desires of its peoples,

In strict adherence to the U.N. charter, respect by all states for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of internationally recognized borders, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs,

To uphold the principles aforementioned and foster close friendly relations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia have decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The two high contracting parties shall make positive efforts to constantly expand, consolidate and develop the relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries in the struggle for the independent development of their countries and for the victory of socialism.

Article 2

The two high contracting parties shall develop, strengthen cooperation and exchange experiences between the two countries in the economic, cultural, educational, scientific and technological fields.

Article 3

The two high contracting parties shall strive to develop trade between the two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Article 4

The two high contracting parties shall resist all acts directed at dividing, weakening and dominating their nations.

Article 5

The two high contracting parties shall promote the principles of the non-aligned movement and enhance its role in international relations.

Article 6

The two high contracting parties shall strive for the destruction of the old international economic order and the establishment of a new equitable one, and in this endeavour actively promote South-South cooperation among developing countries.

Article 7

The two high contracting parties shall offer information and exchange views on important international problems and events of common concern and consult each other.

Article 8

The two high contracting parties shall oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and the creation of military bases and strive for their elimination, the establishment of nuclear-free zones in every part of the world and for general and complete disarmament to ensure lasting peace and security in the world.

Article 9

The two high contracting parties shall actively support the just cause of all peoples of the world who are struggling against all manner of domination and subjugation, for freedom and liberation and consolidation of national independence.

Article 10

The two high contracting parties affirm that the provisions of this treaty are neither contradictory to existing international conventions nor directed against any third party.

The parties undertake not to enter into an agreement contrary to the provisions of this treaty.

Article 11

This treaty shall enter into force as of November 22, 1983 and will be valid for a period of 20 years.

This treaty will be automatically extended for another 10 years unless either of the contracting parties informs the other in writing of its desire to terminate the treaty six months prior to its expiration.

Done and signed in Pyongyang on the twenty third day of October nineteen hundred eighty-three, in duplicate, in Korean, Amharic and English languages, the texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Mengistu Haile-Mariam
Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia (KCNA)

Pyongyang-Addis Ababa Accord on Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation

A general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia was concluded in Pyongyang on October 23.
Follows the full text of the agreement:

With a view to further developing the friendly relations and strengthening cooperation in economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields between the two countries in conformity with idea of independence, friendship and peace the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia (hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties) agree as follows:

Article 1

The contracting parties shall closely cooperate in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 2

The economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation stipulated in this agreement covers the following subjects:

1. Cooperation in the economic field
–Industrial field
–Agricultural field
–General water utilization field
–Rural electrification field
–Construction field
–Fishing field
–Geological exploration field

2. Cooperation in the scientific and technical fields
–Exchange of experience and information in the scientific and technical fields
–Exchange of scientific and technical documents
–Exchange of technicians, experts and trainees

3. Cooperation in the cultural fields
–Education field
–Physical culture and art fields
–Publication and information fields
–Public health field

4. Cooperation in other fields to be agreed by both parties

Article 3

Both contracting parties shall establish an inter-governmental joint commission for the realization of cooperation in economic, scientific, technical, cultural and trade fields between the two countries.

Article 4

The cooperation in all fields specified in Article 2 of this agreement shall be realized on the basis of separate agreed documents to be signed between the governments or relevant organizations of the contracting parties.

Article 5

The contracting parties shall endeavour to develop trade between the two countries on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Article 6

Each contracting party undertakes to use the technical documentation and information received from the other party only for the purposes specified in this agreement and shall be bound not to disclose them to any third party without the prior consent of the other party.

Article 7

The contracting parties shall protect the personal security of the delegations, technicians, specialists and trainees dispatched to each other within the framework of this agreement and shall ensure that they observe the laws and regulations in force in the country of the receiving party.

Article 8

The contracting parties can amend or supplement a part or the whole of this agreement by written agreement.

Article 9

This agreement shall be valid for 5 years and shall be automatically extended for another 5 years unless either of the contracting parties notifies the other party in writing of its desire to terminate the agreement 6 months prior to the expiration of the agreement.

Article 10

Notwithstanding the termination of this agreement, any agreement entered into pursuant to Article 4 hereof shall remain valid until all obligations hereunder will be discharged.

Article 11

The agreement comes into force from the date of signature.

This agreement has been signed in Pyongyang on October 23, 1983, in two originals, each in the Korean and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung
President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Mengistu Haile Mariam
Chairman
Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia (KCNA)

Joint Announcement on Visit to DPRK of Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam

A joint announcement on the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, was published in Pyongyang on October 23.

Follows its full text:

At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, paid an official friendly state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 17 to 23 October 1983.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam and his party visited factories, development projects, cooperative farms, as well as educational and cultural institutions and were accorded warm welcome by the Korean people everywhere they went.

During the visit talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, on bilateral relations and co-operation, as well

(Continued on page 3)

We Wish Iranian People Greater Success in Their Future Struggle to Build a New Iran

Speech of Premier Li Jong OK

Premier Li Jong Ok spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of October 24 in welcome of the high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi on an official visit to the DPRK.

He said:

I am entrusted by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung to extend once again warm welcome to the high-level delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by His Excellency esteemed Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi on a visit to our country.

The friendship between our two peoples has been forged in the course of common struggle to oppose the U.S. imperialists and build a new society and is constantly developing and strengthening day by day.

Our people have extended full support and firm solidarity to the Iranian people in their righteous and brave struggle against the interference of the U.S. imperialists and subversive acts and sabotages of all hues of internal reactionaries whose aim is to check Islamic revolution of Iran and its victorious march and warmly congratulated the victory of Islamic revolution of Iran which has opened up a new page in the history of Iran as the common victory of the non-aligned and developing countries.

After victory of revolution, the Iranian people have made big progress in establishing the system of a new state structure, in achieving the stabilization of the country and national unity and in building a new society, under the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, their outstanding leader of the Islamic revolution.

We sincerely wish the Iranian people greater success in their future struggle to firmly safeguard the revolutionary gains and to build with united efforts a new Iran, independent, prosperous and sovereign.

The present situation urgently demands the non-aligned and developing countries vigorously struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist policy for aggression and war, safeguard world peace and security and build the national economy for economic self-reliance.

In order to consolidate the national independence and successfully build an independent national economy, the non-aligned and developing countries should make a firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation.

Korea and Iran, both being the developing countries in Asia, have rich deposits of natural resources and the excellent experiences accumulated in the building of a new society.

When our two countries expand the interchange on the principle of mutual accommodation and strengthen the economic and technical cooperation, it will be greatly conducive to accelerating the building of a new society in the two respective countries and promoting the common cause of the non-aligned countries.

Premier Li Jong Ok continued:

Of late the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers are carrying on aggression and war rackets against our Republic in a more undisguised manner than ever before.

But our people will thwart enemy's new war provocation moves and surely achieve the historical cause of national reunification with the support and encouragement of the world progressive people including the Iranian people, no matter how desperately the internal and external splitists may manoeuvre.

Availing myself of this opportunity I would like to express my deep thanks to your Government and people for their invariable active support and encouragement extended to our people's struggle to put an end to the tragedy of national division and reunify the motherland.

Convinced that the current visit to our country by Your Excellency Prime Minister, short as it is, will bear fine fruit by our joint efforts, I express my wishes for a long life to good health of esteemed His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeini and esteemed His Excellency President Seyed Ali Khamenei.

I wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung a long life in good health.

I wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il a long life in good health.

I also wish esteemed Your Excellency Mir Hussein Musavi and other Iranian guests a good health.

(Continued from page 2)

as on major current international issues.

The talks were held in a cordial atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. There was an identity of views on the matters discussed.

In the course of their extensive exchange of views, the two sides expressed satisfaction at the steadily growing ties of friendship and co-operation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Socialist Ethiopia. They are convinced that this is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and contributes to the cause of universal peace.

The two parties acquainted each other in great detail about the efforts being exerted in their respective countries to accelerate economic and socio-political developments for the benefit of their peoples.

The great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung briefed esteemed Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam on the war for national liberation waged by the Korean people against the forces of imperialism and the progress being made in all spheres of national endeavour under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On his part, esteemed Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam appraised the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the bitter struggle waged by the broad masses of Ethiopia to overthrow the feudo-bourgeois order and the victories so far scored by the Ethiopian revolution. Esteemed Comrade Chairman extensively briefed the great leader on manifold efforts being exerted in Socialist Ethiopia in such fields as socialist economic construction, the literacy campaign, the laying of the bases for socialist economic development and the final phase in organizing the Vanguard Worker's Party.

Both sides expressed interest in expanding bilateral co-operation in the economic, trade, scientific, technical and cultural spheres on mutually beneficial bases. To this end a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and Socialist Ethiopia and a general agreement on economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and Socialist Ethiopia were signed during the visit.

The Korean side expressed firm support for and solidarity with the people of Socialist Ethiopia who are waging unremitting struggle to safeguard their independence and unity, consolidate the gains of the revolution and build a new society under the banner of socialism.

The Ethiopian side expressed firm support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their determined resistance against all acts of intimidation and threats by outside forces and reaffirmed full support for the Korean people's cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea without any external interference.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the current visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam has greatly contributed to developing the friendly relations between Korean and Ethiopian peoples to a new higher stage, strengthening the solidarity among the peoples of the non-aligned countries and accelerating the people's cause of independence from domination by imperialism.

The Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam, expressed his gratitude to the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, to the Government and people of Korea for the warm fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded him and members of the Ethiopian delegation.

Esteemed Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam extended to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be decided through normal diplomatic channels.

Foreign Troops' Presence in Third World Countries Is Obstacle to Revolution of These Countries

Speech of Prime Minister Mir Hussein Musavi

Mir Hussein Musavi, Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung on the evening of October 24 in honor of the high-level delegation of Iran.

He said he would like to express deep thanks to His Excellency Kim Il Sung, respected President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader of the Korean people, who took care that the delegation was cordially received and arranged a grand banquet, and to the cadres of the DPRK and the Korean people.

He further said:

The friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran have favourably expanded and developed in the interests of the two peoples, proceeding from the commonness of their past position.

It has been substantiated and tested that these friendly relations have expanded and developed through historical ordeals. Today, owing to the strifes of the big power chauvinists for the sphere of domination, disputes and tensions are growing acute at present in different parts of the world.

We established friendly relations with your country through a struggle against imperialism and for defence of the independence of the countries and will strive to further expand and develop these relations.

He went on:

The experiences gained by our two countries in the struggle against U.S.-led world imperialism and the efforts of the peoples of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independence and self-sustenance in economy are a precious example in further strengthening friendship among peoples.

In the past five years since the victory of the Islamic revolution the Iranian people have courageously waged a bloody struggle against the plots of the enemy at home and abroad and the big-power chauvinists of the world and are now filled with an unshakable determination to continue to fight till their final victory in the sacred struggle against the enemy who have invaded our Islamic motherland, on the basis of the Islamic faith under the guidance of their leader.

The Islamic Republic of Iran struggle against the imperialists, tightly joining hands with peoples opposed to the intervention and plots of the big-power chauvinists, and attaches particular significance to the development of relations with them.

It is necessary above all to heighten revolutionary vigilance in face of the tense situation created in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean by big powers.

Our people dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists in this region.

Today the imperialists resort to dangerous and reckless moves for their interests.

Considering that the presence of foreign troops in Third World countries is an obstacle to the revolution and development of these countries, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran denounces it.

We hope that the reunification of Korea, the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people, will be achieved at an early date in a peaceful way without the military intervention of imperialists.

The great leader, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received us in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The speaker said:

Concluding my speech, I wholeheartedly wish His Excellency Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the great leader, good health and a long life and success in his noble work of leading your people.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to respected leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

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Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement To Korea's Reunification (6)

(Continued from the previous issue)

On April 27, 1954 the delegation of the DPRK made a proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference.

The proposal follows:

On Recovering the National Unification of Korea and Holding an All-Korea Free Election

With a view to recovering immediately the national unification of Korea and founding a democratic, independent and unified state,

1. The Government of the DPRK and the "Government" of south Korea are recommended:

a. To hold a general election to the national assembly which is to form a unified government of Korea, on the basis of free expression of the will of all the inhabitants of Korea.

b. To organize an all-Korea committee of north and south Korean representatives chosen respectively by the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea, in order to prepare and conduct the free general election to the national assembly of Korea and take urgent measures for the economic and cultural approach between north and south Korea, provided that the committee should also include the representatives of the biggest democratic public organizations in north and south Korea.

c. To envision that one of the immediate tasks of the all-Korea committee shall be the drafting of a general election law which will truly ensure the democratic character of the election to be held in a free atmosphere precluding foreign interference and the pressure of the local authorities and terrorist groups on the voters, and ensure that the committee take necessary measures to guarantee the freedom of assembly and the press to the population of Korea and the right of every citizen to nominate the candidates to the legislative body, regardless of their political views, sex, religion, and nationality.

d. The all-Korea committee shall take measures at once to establish and develop economic and cultural exchange between north and south, that is, commercial, financial, accounting, transport, and boundary relations, residents' freedom of travel and correspondence, exchange in science and culture and others,

2. To recognize the need to have all the foreign forces withdrawn from the Korean territory within six months,

3. To recognize the need for the countries most interested in the maintenance of peace in the Far East to ensure peaceful development of Korea and thus create favourable conditions that will facilitate the fulfilment of the task of peacefully reunifying Korea into a single, independent, democratic state.

On June 15, 1954, considering the negative attitude of the delegations of the countries which followed the United States, toward its April 27 proposal on reunifying Korea on a democratic basis, the delegation of the DPRK to the Geneva Conference made the following proposal:

In order to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea,

1. The governments of the foreign countries concerned shall be recommended to take measures to withdraw all their troops from Korea as soon as possible on the principle of proportionate pullout and the period of their withdrawal shall be agreed on by the negotiators at the Geneva Conference;

2. The military strength of the DPRK and south Korea shall be reduced at least to 100,000 respectively within one year;

3. A committee of the representatives of the DPRK and south Korea shall be formed to consider the matter of creating conditions to remove the state of hostilities gradually and of switching the armed forces of both sides to a peacetime footing and to suggest the conclusion of a pertinent agreement to the DPRK Government and the south Korean "Government";

4. The existence of treaties between foreign countries and north and south Korea involving military obligations shall be recognized as incompatible with the interests of the peaceful reunification of Korea;

5. An all-Korea committee shall be formed to implement the measures agreed on to effect and develop economic and cultural exchange, that is, commercial, financial, accounting, transport and boundary relations, inhabitants' freedom of travel and correspondence, exchange in science and culture and other relationship between the DPRK and south Korea to create conditions to bring them closer.

6. The countries participating in the Geneva Conference shall recognize the need to ensure the peaceful development of Korea and thus create the conditions which will help towards a speedy fulfilment of the task of peacefully reunifying Korea into a single, independent and democratic state.

*At the Geneva Conference the delegation of the DPRK put forward a series of concrete proposals for the peaceful settlement of Korean question and exerted sincere efforts to attain positive results.

But the delegates of the United States and its satellite countries showed no sincerity in the discussion of the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and unilaterally published what they called a 16-nation joint declaration, which kept the conference from proceeding any further.

This was how the debate of the Korean question at the Geneva Conference was frustrated.

On October 30, 1954, the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK discussed the work of the DPRK Government delegation at the Geneva Conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and, for the purpose of accelerating the cause of peaceful reunification and independence, adopted an appeal to the south Korean "National Assembly", political parties and public organizations, personages of all strata and all other south Koreans.

On behalf of all the Korean people desirous of the peaceful reunification of the country the appeal urged:

1. To hold a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations and all strata in north and south Korea or a joint conference of the SPA of the DPRK and the "National Assembly" of south Korea in Pyongyang or in Seoul within 1955, to discuss the question of the peaceful reunification of the country;

2. To call a meeting of the delegates of north and south Korea at Panmunjom or at Kaesong in February 1955, to discuss the holding of above-mentioned conference and the question of starting economic and cultural exchange, commerce, travel, and correspondence between north and south Korea;

3. To establish mutual relations, and effect visits and contacts between political parties, public organizations and patriots of all strata in north and south Korea in order to take measures for the peaceful reunification of the country, north and south Korean authorities ensuring their free activities.

On November 19, 1954, the Central Committee of the DFRF sent a letter to the members of political parties and public organizations and independent political and social figures in south Korea.

Fully supporting and welcoming the proposal for accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country adopted at the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, as the justest and most practical one in that it reflected the common aspiration of the entire people of north and south Korea who unanimously desired the peaceful reunification of the country and in that it completely agreed with the interests of our nation, the letter proposed and appealed as follows:

With a view to establishing relations in all spheres between north and south which will be an initial step towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and to negotiating for the reunification of the country, we, first of all, hold that mutual contacts between political parties, public organizations and individuals of north and south Korea and their free activity should be guaranteed throughout Korea;

We are fully ready to meet personages who come from south Korea to discuss the matter of national reunification and any practical questions related to economic and cultural exchange between north and south or private affairs in the capacity of the representatives of political parties, public organizations or in their private capacity;

Delegates of the committee of the representatives of political parties, public organizations and government authorities are working first at Panmunjom and Kaesong for the convenience of visitors from south Korea and will also be working at other spots that will be designated further;

We are ready to send our delegates to south Korea to discuss the question of national reunification and other practical matters;

The south Korean authorities, too, should guarantee personal security for the personages from north Korea and their free activity in all parts of south Korea, just as the Ministry of Interior of the DPRK does for those from the south.

On December 1, 1954, the Minister of Communications of the DPRK sent the "Minister of Communications" of south Korea a letter on immediate opening of communications and postal services between north and south Korea.

In the letter he proposed the following:

1. To hold talks between the representatives of communications of north and south Korea at Panmunjom or Kaesong in February 1955, to discuss the question of immediately opening regular communications and postal services between the two parts of Korea and various other questions arising in this connection;

2. To hold preliminary talks at Panmunjom at 10 a.m. on December 17, 1954, for which each side shall appoint two delegates, to make full preparations for the measure supposed in Paragraph 1.

A reply to this proposal shall be given by means of a letter or a radio • message or other proper means.

On January 18, 1955, the national meeting of students on middle schools, specialized schools, and universities of the DPRK sent an appeal to all students of secondary and higher schools, and universities of south Korea.

The appeal proposed first scientific seminars and art and sport festivals to promote broad friendly contacts and cultural exchange between students in north and south in order to hasten the peaceful reunification of the country.

On March 7, 1955, the Central Committee of the DFRF published a statement on accelerating the peaceful reunification of the country through north-south negotiations.

The statement made it clear that in the future, too, the Committee would continue to make all sincere efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country, in the spirit of the appeal made at the 8th Session of the SPA of the DPRK, and that it was fully ready to negotiate at any time with the south Korean "National Assembly", political parties, public organizations or individual personages of all strata, if they express their desire for north-south negotiations.

On March 11, 1955, the 9th Session of the SPA of the DPRK adopted a declaration for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The main content of the declaration is as follows:

In order to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea and the peaceful settlement of the Korean question,

It is strongly asserted that all military treaties concluded between the United States and south Korea should be categorically rejected, that foreign interference in the internal affairs of Korea be eliminated, that all the foreign forces, first of all, be withdrawn from the territory of Korea as soon as possible to ensure peaceful conditions in Korea and that the military strength of north and south Korea be reduced respectively to 100,000;

It is hoped that an international conference for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question be held at an early date with a broad participation of the nations interested in the peaceful reunification of Korea, mutual visits and activities of the north and south Korean legislative assembly delegations to discuss the question of the peaceful reunification of Korea, contacts between north and south Korea, and all other measures for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question will be welcomed, and that continuous efforts will be made to realize these.

On April 23, 1955, an appeal to youth and students in south Korea was adopted at a meeting of students of middle and specialized schools and universities from south Korea.

The gist of the appeal is as follows:

It is hoped that on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the August 15 liberation the youth and students of south Korea will send their athletic teams, artist troupes and other delegations to the north, so they will have a pleasant time, singing and dancing at the splendid Moranbong theatre and Pyongyang Stadium and parading in the spacious Kim Il Sung Square;

It is ardently wished that the Korean youth and students including those from south Korea will participate in the Fifth World Peace Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Warsaw, the capital of Poland, in July and August this year and demonstrate their intrepidity and courage.

The Ministry of Fisheries of the DPRK proposes to hold a preliminary talk, at an early date, for the settlement of mutual utilization of the fishing grounds of north and south and other relevant matters by means of negotiations between the fishing authorities of both sides or between the delegates of fishermen of north and south in general at any spot both in north and south.

(To be continued)

Kim Dae Jung's Interview With "Sekai" (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

2 On the Kwangju Incident

Next, we can see it as a mid-term question. Syngman Rhee became south Korean President in 1948. He was given two duties. We who had been liberated from Japanese imperialism had to get rid of pro-Japanese elements, and build a state of national justice. Instead, Syngman Rhee removed all the activists who had fought for independence, and built a state centering on pro-Japanese elements. He destroyed "National Justice". Moreover, this government should have been democratic as laid down in the constitution, but it was a dictatorship, which utilized anti-communism and national security as a pretext.

In the face of his policy, people gave one-third of the seats to his party in the general election of 1950. During this people's struggle against him, unfortunately the Korean War broke out, but in spite of this situation people in Pusan were fighting to deprive him of his presidency in the coming presidential election of 1952. But he suppressed the fight with arm. This was the first failure in a mid-term view.

Second, Pak Jung Hi quelled the "April Revolution" by the May 16 coup d'etat when there was a political vacuum after the successful student-led "April 19 revolution."

Third, in 1971, I ran for presidency, when Pak Jung Hi tried to amend the Constitution so that he could run for presidency for the third term, and people were critical of this. We had never seen such an upsurge of people's feeling for the overthrow of the Pak regime.

About 8,000 people, mostly Christian students played an active role in getting votes for me, but after all I lost with 46 votes.

Consequently, we've failed to establish a national state as many as three times.

Fourth, it began in 1979. We opposition forces supported Mr. Kim Yong Sum who was the President of the New Democratic Party in his bid to come back to a political activity, and made joint efforts to develop it into a real opposition camp, fighting the "Yi Struggles," and the "Popular struggles at Pusan and Masan".

I want to correct one point in your previous statement. That is, Pak Jung Hi's assassination expressed not only the collapse of the government itself but also the outcome of people's hard struggle. At that time, Kim Jae Gyu, the Director of the KCIA, went to Pusan and found all the citizens, workers as well as students had risen up against the "government" and he reported that to Pak Jung Hi. But Pak ordered him to quell the uprising at all cost even if he had to kill tens of thousands peoples, so he had to choose to kill either people or Pak.

In fact, if it had not been for Pak's assassination by Kim Jae Gyu on Oct. 29 people would have risen in revolt in Kwangju and this uprising would have spread all over the country. We, Korean, are like grass by the roadside, and have the oppressors tread on them, but stand up again they are gone. We bow to the wind but never yield to it, but stand up again.

This is the Korean people's history. After the establishment of the ROK, we failed to build a complete democracy but no dictators have succeeded in maintaining power throughout their lives. We must not forget this. I think those who encouraged Chon Du Hwan to carry out a coup d'etat were foreign forces, that is, some Japanese and American forces. Soon after Pak's assassination, I+ heard from some one that an anonymous American scholar, who is famous for his studies on Japan and south Korea had said that democracy in south Korea was difficult for the time being, because Japan in particular didn't want democratization in south Korea.

He knew Japanese domestic problems well, and once worked in Japan, so I couln't ignore it.

Mr. Y: I'll add one comment to it. It was a well known fact among certain people that the then Japanese government was very active to obstruct "Kim Dae Jung's regime."

At the brutal Kwangju massacre in May 1980, innocent young people are being dragged away by the martial law paratroopers.

Kim Dae Jung's Latest Voice From the U.S.

According to foreign press reports, Kim Dae Jung living in exile in the United States expressed his will to return to south Korea. In his speech at a university in the United States, he was quoted as saying: "I am firmly determined to return to south Korea though the Chon Du Hwan 'regime' is still afraid of me. My only concern is to restore democracy. To attain democracy we need strong unity of every element."

He said he has come close to being killed at least four times owing to the crime of the south Korean junta. He also mentioned the present condition in south Korea and U.S.-south Korean relations.

He urged the south Korean authorities not to utilize the bomb blast in Rangoon to increase suppression.

Blaming the United States for the current political problems of south Korea, he said:

"The main reason we are in this situation is Reagan administration's support to Chon Du Hwan.

"But for it, democracy would be easily restored in south Korea."

Japan wanted Mr. Kim Jung Pil to win in the "Three Kims' Race" and take over power. But it thought it was difficult for him to win the election, because he had been in Pak's camp. So Japan wanted Mr. Kim Yong Sam to take power, but wanted him to be more conservative, or move a little to the right.

It was the Japanese government's idea that it could help Mr. Kim Young Sam take power but it never wanted you to come to power. And I heard such statements many times.

Mr. Kim: As you know, I had been under the detention for over 40 days from June 1977 to Dec. 8 in spite of Pak's assassination. It was due to strong pressure from the then Commander of the Defence Security Command Chon Du Hwan. And about the end of November Marshal Law Commander Chong Sung Hwa had interviews with newspaper publishers and chief editors and journalists one group after another for 3 days. On the first day, I heard, he heaped malicious slanders on me.

As to the Kwangju incident and Chon Du Hwan's coup d'etat, truly speaking, we should say that the coup actually happened on Dec. 12, 1979, the previous year.

Though Chon stresses national security, he made use of a division on the front line and moved it to the rear to carry out the coup d'etat and arrested his direct commanding officer, the Chairman of the General Staff. He gave up his responsibility for national security himself.

I thought we were in a crucial situation. I paid attention to American reaction to it, because American commanders had the right to command the south Korean army.

I expected them to take a stern attitude to Chon Du Hwan and the division commander. But they didn't do anything.

Though the government authorities arrested me on May 17, they tried to play a trick on me in connection with the "Myongdong YWCA incident" in November 1979. This incident was provoked and cooked up by the KCIA and the National Security Headquarters. And, as a result, one part of the democratic forces fell in a trap, unable to see through the plot.

Mr. Y: It was the meeting on Nov. 24, wasn't it? It was reported in Japan that the meeting was pretended to be a wedding ceremony, but it was to be held against the reactionaries who were delaying democratization. It proved a great success. Was it a plot by the government?

Mr. Kim: Yes, it was. They were made to believe they could establish a democracy together with the army if they had risen in a demonstration. I thought that was strange when I heard about the planned meeting. I was under surveillance then, and informed them of my suspicion through my son, advising them to act cautiously.

But no sooner had the incident occurred than they arrested democratic forces at once. And at first they asked them, "What did Kim Dae Jung say to you and, how did he instigate you" during the tortures.

At any rate, from then on, they had been setting an eye on me in this way. To tell the truth, they wanted to gain power, but I was the only obstacle.

In south Korea, and in such an atmosphere, anyone who tolerete a communist could be killed, and this was the only crime they could give me. They made up a scenario that Kim Dae Jung had an evil idea and furthermore, was trying to overthrow the government. But they couldn't but give it up because I had nothing to do with such an allegation at all.

Under those circumstances, I felt a strong crisis, and found I was their target. So I met the leaders of the New Democratic Party and asserted we should let them put an end to the provisional government as soon as I was set free on Dec. 8.

(To be continued)

Rodong Sinmun's Commentaries On the International Affairs.

Gunpowder Likely to Explode: U.S. -Japan's Mil. Nexus

Rodong Sinmun carried an article titled "U.S.-Japan Nexus Creating Danger of New War."

According to a report, a joint military exercise of the U.S. and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" was staged in the area near Sapporo, Japan, some time ago.

The naval and air forces of the United States and Japan are also holding joint military exercises in the coastal and territorial waters of Japan and its vicinity.

Following this, a Japan-U.S. joint commanding post exercise called "Yamazakura" is due to be held at the Sendai base in mid-November.

The successive confabs between the military brasshats of Japan and the United States and the frequent joint military exercises of the U.S. and Japanese forces held on an unprecedentedly large scale prove that their military tieup has reached a very dangerous stage.

The military tieup between the United States and Japan of late is characterized by the fact that under the pretext of "equal share of defence assignments" the United States strongly urges the Japanese to increase military strength.

In other words, the U.S.-Japan military nexus which had been connected with the question of Japan's supply of military bases to the U.S. forces and disbursement of spendings for their upkeep is now going over to the stage where the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are playing an important part in the U.S. military operations in accordance with the latter's scheme to knock into shape a three-way military alliance in recent years.

The U.S.-Japan military nexus reaching a dangerous stage is notably expressed in the fact that the U.S. imperialists are trying to inveigle the Japanese aggression forces into their plan for new war of aggression on the Korean Peninsula.

The recent successive U.S.-Japan joint military exercises have been staged in a simulated war of aggression on Korea in the regions whose geographical and climatic conditions are similar to those of Korea.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities following the U.S. Korean strategy, are moving the centre of strategic deployment of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" from the northern part of the country to the western part of it adjacent to the southeastern part of our country in recent years.

And the ground "Self-Defence Force" is expected to be involved immediately in war if it breaks out in Korea so the units in the southwestern part of the country are reinforced.

All facts show that the U.S.-Japan military 'nexus is aimed at totally embroiling the aggression forces of Japan in the execution of the U.S. Korean and Asian strategy.

(Oct. 20 issue)

South African Racists' Unjustifiable Terrorism Should Be Denounced

The South African racists sent "commandoes" to Maputo to make bomb attack on the offices of the African National Congress of South Africa there. Rodong Sinmun prints a commentary on denouncing this renewed terrorism.

It reported this terrorism of the South African racists is a wanton violation of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Mozambique and an unpardonable outrage.

It is due to the patronage of the U.S. that the South African racists are committing outrages without hesitation, running so wild.

The U.S. tries to establish their domination and control over and commit intervention in Southern Africa and keep hold on it as a stronghold for aggression on the continent by using the South African racists as a "special detachment."

Supported and patronized by them, the South African racists are ceaselessly perpetrating terrorist and aggressive acts like the recent bomb attack. This aggravates the situation of Southern African and disturbs peace and stability there.

Decisive international sanctions must be applied against the South African racists so that they may no longer run piot.

The Korean people vehemently denounce the outrages of the South African racists and express firm solidarity with the struggle of the Mozambican people and the African National Congress of South Africa for freedom, independence and social progress.

(Oct. 22 issue)

Susanri Mural Mound In DPRK

The Susanri mural mound belongs to the Koguryo period (the latter half of the 5th century).

The Susanri mural mound is located on a peak at the end of the Kojon range, 4 km from the seat of *ri* local government (Susan-ri, Taean, Nampo City, South Pyongan Province);

Many Koguryo mural mounds and Koguryo remains are located near the Susanri mural mound.

They include the Kangsosa mound, Tokjungri mural mound, Ryonggangkun mound, Yaksuri mural mound, Ssangidung mound and Hwangryonsan Castle.

The colors of the murals in the Susanri mural mound have not unfaded for thousands of years. The murals of the Susanri mound show an advanced technique of architecture and the artistic talent of the Koguryo people.

The ceilings of the mural mound make the coffin chamber look wide and elegant. The Susanri mural mound was built firm and strong.

The Susanri mural mound is famous for its rich contents and a variety of paintings.

Murals are painted on the walls of the corridors, coffin chambers and on the ceilings. They show the life of the ruling circles of those days.

Pictures—pillars, purline, roof tiles, etc.—drawn on walls show an advanced architectural technique. Pictures include loose and elegant costumes worn by Koguryo men and women; weapons, traditional musical instruments and an acrobatic performance.

Interesting picture showing an acrobatic performance is vividly painted.

The picture is divided into two parts—the upper and lower parts. In the upper part there is a picture of acrobat walking on long wooden poles, and in the lower part there is a scene of throws alternately five rings and a stick with a ring attached to its end. The acrobat moves his arms and catches the rings, stick and wheels skillfully in the air. They are drawn to life. The picture gives us an impression that we are actually seeing an acrobatic performance before our eyes.

Women depicted on the mural wears black *chogori* (a blouse) and rainbow-striped *chima* (skirt) in a harmonious way.

The multicolored *chima* was regularly combined with light and soft colors—white, yellow, pink, purple, etc. – and four gorgeous and deep colors.

The costumes of the women—the black *chogori* with multicolored *chima*—are extremely remarkable.

Other women depicted on the walls wear original costumes of the Koguryo period. A sash is worn and cuffs in different colors are put on the collar, the hemline and the edge of sleeves.

They wear long coats with collars, trimmings and sleeve bands lined off and sashes as well as long closely pleated skirts—the women depicted there wear decent costumes befitting active life. They are typical Koguryo costumes.

The technique use for the Susanri mural mound murals is sophisticated. On the ground colors of red, yellow, blue, green, black, etc. various neutral tints were skillfully used in a harmonious way.

As to the red color, 4—5 light and deep red colors are used on the murals.

The murals are painted with mineral pigments. Therefore, the colors have been kept intact unchanged. This shows the advanced technique of Koguryo painters for making mineral pigments.

The murals of the Susanri mound are delicate, graceful and beautiful.

In particular, the woman, the spouse of the deceased, is well portrayed on the upper side of the west wall. She is drawn by fine and soft lines and beautiful colors, which expressed her graceful facial features, crescent-shaped eyebrows, limpid eyes, a smile about the mouth, etc.

This technique is also seen in the male figures painted on the walls.

A figure portrayed in the lower part of the east wall was depicted first of all by painting its contour in a light color. Then he is drawn in black and white. A fabulous bird is drawn on each mural wall. Its contour is not drawn but the bird is painted vividly and forcefully.

The Koguryo painters drew pictures in various ways according to the objects they painted on the mound walls.

The Susanri mural mound is that of ruling noblemen in the Koguryo dynasty period. The subjects of the murals are based on their life. The murals show an influence of Buddhism, with which the ruling circles of the Koguryo dynasty ruled the people in those days.

The painting of the spouse of the deceased of the Susanri mural mound is one of the most excellent paintings of female figures in the Koguryo period. In particular, the women's attire which consists of a long coat and a multi-colored skirt is identical with that seen in the mural of the ancient Takamatsu Tomb of Japan. This substantiates the influence of the Koguryo culture on the Japanese civilization.

The costumes drawn on Takamatsu mural are identical with the Koguryo costume. The women's dresses suggest those on the Susanri murals. The style of jackets collars resembles that of those drawn in on a mural in Anak Tomb No. 3 (the tomb of King Michon: Koguryo—mid-4th century; Ogukri, Anak County, South Hwanghae Province).

The men's costumes are the same as those of the Koguryo period. Men painted on the Takamatsu mural are clothed in trousers and an overwear with hat on and a belt. Such costumes are observed on the Palchon-ri tomb mural, the Kakusuri tomb mural and so on.

The fans held by the women on the Takamatsu mural are the same in style as those of the 4th tomb of the tumuli at Tongko. The long-handled silk umbrella carried by men is similar to that seen in the Koguryo tumuli.

Some of the outstanding features of the Takamatsu murals are: specially-built lime-plastered walls; five colors of reddish-yellow, green, blue, azure and black; high-quality pigments; superb command of colors in striking contrast and harmony; strong and gentle brush strokes; and accurate portrayal of the expressions of the human figures. These are undoubtedly based on Koguryo-style paintings observed in the paintings, in the Koguryo tumuli.

The Takamatsu tomb was discovered in March 1972, in Asuka village, Nara Prefecture, Japan. The tomb is regarded as important as it bears a close resemblance to the Koguryo mound in structure and murals.

In October 1972, the DPRK social scientists visited Japan to take part in a multinational study of the tomb. The DPRK scientists stated that there is a close relationship between the tomb in question and the Koguryo tumuli—an indication of a strong influence of Koguryo culture on Japan.

As to the characteristic points of the Koguryo tumuli, the DPRK experts said in parts:

Women drawn on the upper section of the west wall of the back-chamber of the Susanri Tomb

The spouse of the deceased drawn on mural in the Susanri Tomb who clad in multi-colored skirts

Acrobatic performance, mural in the Susanri Tomb

Tombs were made of stone in the Koguryo Dynasty.

First, tombs were made by piling up stones. Later they were made by covering stone-rooms with earth.

Mural paintings were drawn in some of stone room tombs covered with earth.

The contents of the mural paintings are: human figures, customs and manners, decorated-patterns of four gods and the sun, the moon and the constellations, and so on.

When the styles of the tombs are classified in accordance with the contents of mural paintings, the themes of mural paintings can be considered the basis for classification.

The Koguryo mural tombs are classified into three styles.

The first group are tombs with pictures of human figures, customs, and manners; they are the tombs on the walls of which are painted the human figures, including the master of the tomb showing his indoor life, the decorated pattern of the sun, the moon, constellations and so on.

The second group are tombs with the picture of human figures, manners, and customs and the four gods.

The third group are tombs with pictures of the four gods in the center of the mural paintings.

The tombs of the same group may differ from each other in their structural systems.

The age of the Koguryo mural tombs must be fixed.

The tombs of the oldest type among the Koguryo mural tombs are single-room tombs on the wall of which human figures, manners and customs are painted and tombs with an altar and a side room. They belong to the fourth century.

Tombs with an altar or a side-room where human figures, together with an altar or a side-room where human figures, together with customs and manners, and the four gods are drawn on the walls, and two-room tombs where human figures, manners and customs are pictured, were popular from the end of the fourth century to the beginning of the fifth century.

Single-room tombs, where human figures, manners and customs and the four gods are depicted and two-room tombs where the same paintings are found, were widely built from the fifth century to the beginning of the 6th century.

Single-room tombs where the four gods are pictured, the latest style, were prevalent throughout the country from the 6th century to the mid-7th century.

The Koguryo people painted pictures on the walls or ceilings of the tombs to form a space, a space for their life after death, with a desire to continue to live under the same conditions after death as they lived before their death.

The Koguryo mural tomb art is based on the unique religion, mythology, views of the universe and philosophy of the Koguryo people.

The Koguryo people actively conducted cultural exchange not only with neighboring countries but also with Turkestan to the west and with Japan across the sea to the east, and greatly contributed to the development of culture in these countries.

Compositions by Korean Children in Japan

One Postage Stamp

(Continued from the previous issue)

I am very much interested in postage stamps. I am collecting postage stamps. One day I was arranging my postage stamps, as I had just bought new one through mail order sale.

I didn't buy new stamps after looking at the real things. The advertisement for the stams--"World Atlas: a six-piece stamp set"-- was interesting. So I bought them.

Excited and wondering what stamps were enclosed. I opened this envelop, where I found postage stamps--the size of an eraser.

World maps were beautifully printed on the stamps. They were the maps of Europe, Africa, Asia, America and Australia. I carefully looked into these stamps. When I saw a Japanese map on the last of the stamp, I couldn't but be surprised at it.

For some unknown reason, both Korea and Japan were colored red as if they were one country.

I wondered why the map was printed on the stamp in this way. I consulted the "Postage Stamp Encyclopedia." When I read explanations on stamps published from 1920--1945, I became indignant.

The postage stamp which I came to own was the one published on Sep. 25, 1930, commemorating the 2nd national census.

The explanation reads as follows: "Japan was the strongest in Asia. The Korean troops fought against us. But they didn't win the battle. Japan completely occupied Korea ..."

My heart burned with anger. I didn't feel inclined to read the explanation to the end.

I came to know the reason why the maps of Korea and Japan were printed in the same color. The maps of Korea was that when Korea was occupied by Japan.

A country under the colonial rule was dealt with in this way even on a stamp. I have no words to express my feelings.

We were deprived of our mother tongue, our national names, and our hometowns. The Korean people had no way to make a living. They lost even the map of their homeland. What on earth was this?

My grandfather also went through hardships as a stateless person.

I used to hear from my grandfather that he caught fish in the river in front of his house in his hometown and ate them as an additional dish.

Though my grandfather's family had been poor, they had lived harmoniously. But after their country was placed under the colonial rule of Japan, they had to leave their hometowns and come to Japan.

They were taken to coal mines, where they were forced to do heavy work. In addition, they have kicked and beaten as they didn't know Japanese. They were forced to do the dangerous and heavy work, that Japanese workers were unwilling to do.

Work was so hard there. They were despised by Japanese. My grandfather told me that he had felt chagrined.

There was no place where my grandfather could give vent to his sorrows as a colonial people. Whenever he felt sorrows, he would think of his mother living in the hometown.

I feel a strong yearning for my hometown. My grandfather would shed tears, thinking, "People say that one begin to love even a foreign land, when he lives there long. But a foreign land is a foreign land after all. I feel yearning after my hometown."

It was natural for my grandfather and Korean people to think this way, as their homeland was occupied.

Looking at the map of Korea which was depicted as a colonial country, I was hardly able to contain my anger.

I thought that those who saw this stamp in the 1930s must have felt sorrows and were chagrined at this stamp.

I wondered whether these stamps was published in Korea in those days. According to the "Postage Stamp Encyclopedia." there were Japanese post offices in Korea, when the country was occupied by Japan. Those Japanese post offices published many postage stamps, but it said nothing about these stamps.

But I could imagine that such stamps were published. The stamps seemed to be proud of Japan and the power of Japan.

Through even stamps, Japan must have despised Korea.

I am fond of collecting postage stamps. I newly realized that every postage stamp has deep meaning.

The postage stamp which taught me the past of Korea--I was so angry that I torn the stamp into pieces.

We were able to restore our homeland which had been occupied. Korea became independent.

The map on the stamp was wrong. This map is no longer used.

The Korean nation who suffered from bitterness as colonial people will defend their homeland without fail.

I will think of the past of Korea which I came to know through the stamp.

I will be a good Korea, who will contribute to my homeland. **(By Pak Sin, 5th grade of the Tokyo No. 8 Korean Elementary School)**

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Sep. 19--26)

SEP. 19

*Iren Kapas, a Hungarian radio broadcasting worker

*A Bulgarian mass gymnastic display delegation

SEP. 20

*J.A. Samaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee and his companion

*A Japanese scholars delegation headed by Moriguchi Kenji, professor at Kyoto University,

*Pak Jong Tae, a Korean resident in Canada

SEP. 23

*A Lao sports delegation headed by Kham Phong, vice-Minister of Education of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to attend the 32nd Meeting of the Chairmen of the Sports Organizations of the Socialist Countries

*Nicaraguan Juche idea study delegate Aaron Sanchez Bello, Coordinator of the Nicaraguan Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung

*Nepalese Juche idea study delegate Narayan S. Gajorel,

*A journalist of the paper "Sandesh"

*A delegation of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China headed by its vice-Minister Yu Lin

*A delegation of the study of the Juche idea of India headed by Prof. and Dr. S.K. Srivastava, Dean of a Faculty of Banaras University of India

*A delegation of the study of the Juche idea of Sweden headed by Jan Joohansson.

*Prof. Nigsch Otto of Linz University of Austria

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*A forestry delegation of the Soviet Union headed by G.L. Medvedev, vice-Minister of the Ministry of Forestry, Pulp, Paper-Making and Timber Processing Industry of the Soviet Union

*A delegation of the Press, information and Cultural Relations Department of the Cuban Foreign Ministry headed by its Director Carlos Zamora Rodriguez

*A delegation of the Soviet paper "Izvestia" headed by its Section Chief Yu V. Feofanov

*A delegation of the Press Bureau of the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union headed by its vice-Director V. Ya. Suhin

*A Socialist Ethiopian educational workers' delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Hailu Abbi,

*The GDR men's basketball selection

*The Polish water polo selection

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries

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* A delegation of the Korea-China Friendship Association headed by Ko Jong Sik, Minister of Natural Resources Development for a visit to China

* A Korean film delegation headed by Ho Baek San, vice-Minister of Culture and Art, for a visit to China

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* A Korean movie delegation headed by Kim Myong Ho, vice-Director of the General Film Bureau of the Ministry of Culture and Art and a Korean movie delegation headed by Choe Yong Jin, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the Korean Scenarists House, for the Soviet Union and Russia

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* A delegation of the Textile Industry Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea for a visit to the Soviet Union

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* A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland headed by Ryo Yon Gu, Director of the Secretariat of the DFRF Central Committee, for a visit to Romania and Yugoslavia

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Han Su Gil, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade for a visit to Cuba

*A delegation of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association headed by its vice-Chairman Kim Jong Du for a visit to China

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Jong Sun for a visit to the Soviet Union

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*A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Cho Se Ung, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Party for a visit to Jilin Province of China

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* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae for a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic to attend revolution day celebrations

* A delegation of the Korean National Music Committee headed by its Chairman Kim Won Gyun to attend the 20th Meeting of the International Music Council held in Sweden

* A delegation of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) headed by its First Deputy Editor-in-Chief Chong Ha Chon to visit Poland

* A delegation of Korean Writers headed by vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers Union Li Maek to visit the Soviet Union

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* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kang Sok Sung, Member of the WPK Central Committee and Director of the Party History Institute, to attend the 5th Congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party

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* A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Jong U, vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs, for a visit to the Soviet Union

* A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by its General Director Chu Hyon Ok for a visit to Bulgaria

(KCNA)

OLD TALE

Vixen's Remorse

It was spring. Brooks murmured through ravines and pussy willows rustled in the breeze.

It was midday now, and the sun rose high over a quiet mountain. But a lazy vixen was still snoring in her deep slumber. She held her two cubs in her bosom.

All of a sudden a mother hare and her six young ones appeared from nowhere and broke the quiet of the mountain. The hare was humming pleasantly. Her young ones were well fed, and carried bagfuls of appetizing shoots of bush clover on their backs.

The parent hare came and halted in front of the sleeping vixen. She shook her and woke her up, saying: "Look, the sun is in the middle of the sky. What a sleepy head you are! Your cubs are so hungry that they are licking your feet. Are you going to do nothing but sleep?"

The vixen gave a heavy yawn and, laughing craftily, said: "You worry too much, Look at the rock down yonder. The tiger is squatting there to waylay a deer. He will catch and eat her and leave behind some of the venison. Then I'll go and stuff my cubs with it. The weather is sweltering hot. You'd better use your brains to get your food for nothing, instead of bustling about to get it."

She hugged her little ones and turned back, as if she had no worries about food.

The hare was disgusted and went off. The vixen shifted to a hill from where she could closely watch the tiger. She crouched down but soon she dozed off. The sun was going down behind the western mountains. The vixen raised her drooping head and looked at the opposite crag. The tiger was to be seen nowhere.

She was on tenterhooks through the night. Her empty guts rumbled and craved for food. She felt limp in a rag.

"I must get something to eat. I'll first feed my little ones with water," mumbled the vixen to herself. She took her cubs with her and crawled to a brook with an effort.

Now, the vixen heard a heavy sound of stones being struck down the brook. Presently, a black bear, who lived next door to her, came toddling up. He was carrying a mesh bag of chars on his shoulder, which he had just caught. The sight made the vixen's mouth water.

"Uncle Bear, you've already caught all the fish in the brook," she said. "I was just about to dam it up and datch the fish."

The vixen lied in her teeth and glanced at the bear's face.

"Were you? That's too bad. I didn't know it, and ransacked the brook from down below," said the black beat, and feigned himself to be embarrassed. He had decided to mock the cunning vixen, who lied and tried to sponge on others instead of supporting herself.

"Uncle Bear, you've caught the brook in front of my house. Would you be kind enough to share it with me? I am a next-door neighbour, you know."

The black bear said deridingly: "I wish I could give your famished little ones some of my fish. But my hungry children are waiting for me at home. They have unusually big stomachs, and I can't feed them enough."

The vixen felt giddy and saw stars. "How terrible! I feel like dying. I went hungry for three days," said she to herself. She held her cubs in her bosom and sank wearily into the ground.

A wolf caught a bullish boar. He ripped off his bowels and gorged on the beast. The vixen hurry-scurried there with her young ones. Now she bumped into a huge rock. She raised her eyes to its top and noticed a big tiger there. He glared at the wolf and burst into a roar. The latter winced and trembled like a leaf, before he scampered away. The tiger heaved a deep breath and jumped from the crag. And he began to devour the boar. The vixen plumped down on the ground and mumbled. "My goodness! I've lost another chance." The tiger finished up the prey in a twinkling and looked about; perhaps he did not feel exactly stuffed. He then glowered fiercely at the vixen and walked towards her. She ran for dear life, taking along her cubs. But her feet remained glued to the ground. She tried hard to flee. She got wet all over with sweat.

The vixen awoke with a start, and realized that she had been dreaming. She hastily looked for her children. They fell dead under an old tree, their eyes open as if reproaching their mother.

A diligent striped squirrel, who was the smallest of all animals in the mountain, happened to pass by. She was taken aback to witness the vixen's miseries. She said: "You did nothing but idle about for three days and tried to live off others. Meanwhile, I filled a barn with food grains. Don't count on others but live for yourself, or you'll always find yourself in such a wretched plight as you are in today. Remember this."

The vixen struggled to her feet with set teeth but she was too run down to stand. It was all up with her now.

U.S. Gets Little Support On Invasion

The United States found little international support for its surprise action in Grenada. Many of its strongest allies joined traditional foes in expressing shock, regret and condemnation.

Officials in France, West Germany, Italy and Sweden were among those to criticize the invasion. France was particularly blunt in its outright condemnation of the U.S. move.

But New Zealand and south Korea firmly supported the U.S. action. The Seoul government said the invasion was needed to preserve security in the Caribbean region.

The Council of Europe, comprising 21 major West European nations, said public opinion on the continent "will find it hard to reconcile" the invasion with the principles of international law.

Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said that U.S. consultations with Britain on the invasion were "regrettably less than we would have wished."

Sir Geoffrey said Mr. Reagan sent two messages to the British government on Oct. 24, one saying he would consult Britain before acting and the second saying he had decided to go in.

Speaking of Mrs. Thatcher, the Labor Party's foreign policy spokesman, Denis Healey, told the House of Commons, Britain's lower house of Parliament: "It is time she got off her knees and joined other allies who are deeply concerned with the present trends of U.S. policy.

Opening the debate on Grenada, a former British colony and a member of the British Commonwealth nominally headed by Queen Elizabeth II, Mr. Healey said Mrs. Thatcher's failure to prevent the Caribbean invasion was an "unforgivable dereliction of duty."

He accused her of being "an obedinet poodle" to President Reagan.

Mrs. Thatcher called in her senior cabinet ministers on Oct. 26 to discuss the repercussions of the invasion ahead of the emergency debate in Parliament.

Political sources said some members of Mrs. Thatcher's governing Conservative Party wanted the government to take a firm stand against Mr. Reagan and condemn the invasion.

Sir Geoffrey was criticized by party colleagues and the opposition for what they saw as a weak and dithering performance in Parliament on Oct. 25.

The former foreign secretary, Dr. David Owen, who leads the Social Democratic Party, said more urgent diplomacy between Britain and other Commonwealth countries could have prevented the invasion.

London newspapers nearly all claimed that British-U.S. relations had been severely strained by the invasion. The pro-Conservative Daily Telegraph said Mrs. Thatcher's government was "astonished" by the U.S. decision to invade Grenada.

Queen Elizabeth has expressed "concern" about the U.S. invasion, the Commonwealth secretary general, Sir Shridath Ramphal said on Oct. 26.

Sir Shridath had a morning audience with the queen and later told a BBC television interviewer: "I'm sure Her Majesty would not be offended if I did indicate that we naturally share concerns about the events in Grenada.

"The queen takes her role as head of state of Commonwealth countries very seriously," he added.

Buckingham Palace made no immediate comment on what is an awkward situation for the ceremonial British monarch. She is also head of the 48-nation Commonwealth, the association of Britain and its former colonies.

Grenada is one of 17 Commonwealth countries which are not republics and which have governors general, formally appointed by the queen.

The French government was one of the strongest critics of President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada. A spokesman said no state has the right to intervene in another nation unless invited by the lawful authorities of that country or by the United Nations.

Speaking after a regular weekly cabinet meeting, the spokesman said: "France condemns the action of America in Grenada as it always condemns the use of force."

West Germany would have advised the United States against invading Grenada if it had been consulted, a government spokesman said on Oct. 26 in Bonn. He said West Germany had not been informed in advance of U.S. intentions, and "if we had been consulted, we would have advised against it.

"We always have recommended a policy of nonintervention in the world," the spokesman added.

Italy's defense minister, Giovanni Spandolini, said in Washington where he is visiting: "We do not agree with the American action."

He said at a Pentagon news conference: "Italy is always against military intervention for the resolution of international disputes."

In Stockholm, the Swedish undersecretary of state, Pierre Schori, said his government "disassociates itself firmly from military actions violating the principle of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a state."

A spokesman for the Greek government said in a brief statement that "Greece condemns all sorts of intervention in the internal affairs of independent UN member states."

He added: "The Greek government is gravely concerned over recent developments in Grenada, which lead to a deterioration of the already tense situation in this sensitive region."

In a protest against the U.S. action in Grenada, demonstrators in Amsterdam blocked the main entrance to the U.S. Consulate on Oct. 26 before police dragged them off. Several hundred people marched in Copenhagen, and others demonstrated at the U.S. embassies in London and Bonn.

India, which holds the chairmanship of the nonaligned movement, said the invasion could not be justified and was inconsistent with the basic laws of international behaviour.

Anti-invasion protesters in Vancouver, B.C. (UPI)

U.S. History of Caribbean Intervention

WASHINGTON – The first U.S. armed intervention in the Caribbean occurred in 1898, when American troops invaded the last Spanish colonies in the New World – Cuba and Puerto Rico – at the start of the Spanish-American War.

The last intervention, before the Oct. 25 landings in Grenada, occurred April 24, 1965, when President Lyndon Johnson dispatched 400 Marines and soldiers to the Dominican Republic to "evacuate" U.S. citizens after a leftist rebellion.

Johnson, backed by the Organization of American States, cited "fears for the Americans' safety" and the possibility of a communist takeover as reasons for sending in the troops, which eventually totaled 9,000. Along with 2,000 troops from Latin nations, the U.S. forces stayed in the nation until September 1966.

It was not the first time that Marines had been sent to the Dominican Republic, which, along with Haiti, has drawn much of the U.S. military attention in the Caribbean. American troops were familiar figures in both nations in the early years of the century.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson sent Marines to the Dominican Republic in response to civil disorder and economic turmoil there, and the troops stayed until 1934. Wilson also ordered Marines to land at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in 1915 after dictator Guillaume Sam was killed by a mob, prompting German threats of intervention. The Marines were not withdrawn from Haiti until 1924.

Cuba, meanwhile, also has a long history of military involvement with the United States. U.S. annexation of the island was an intermittent issue in the 19th century, advocated by Southern expansionists before the Civil War with the idea of adding another slave-holding state to the union. Following the Spanish-American War of 1898 and a brief battle against Cuban independence forces, a U.S. occupation government ruled in Cuba until 1902.

Even after the establishment of a Cuban republic, however, the United States retained the right to intervene under the Platt Amendment, a restriction on Cuban sovereignty finally rescinded by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1934. Despite the opposition of the communist government of President Fidel Castro, the United States still holds the naval base at Guantanamo Bay on the southeastern tip of Cuba.

In April 1961, anti-Castro Cuban exiles, supported by the United States, invaded Cuba at the Bay of Pigs in an effort to overthrow the Castro regime but suffered a major defeat.

Elsewhere in the Caribbean, the United States has devoted much political attention to Puerto Rico since the Spanish-American war but has never had to intervene militarily. Until 1948, the island was ruled by governors appointed by the president. A plebiscite three years later approved a U.S. commonwealth status that gives Puerto Ricans control over their internal affairs but makes Washington responsible for Puerto Rican foreign and defense policy.

Invasion Opposed by School Officials

WASHINGTON – American leaders of St. George's Medical School on Grenada, the leading U.S. citizens on the tiny island, said Oct. 25 that they tried to head off an invasion as unnecessary and resisted pressure from the Reagan administration to make public appeals for armed intervention.

The school officials, who had served as a principal source of U.S. communications with the island, said they resisted the pressure because they believed that Americans – most of them students at the school – were in no danger and because they believed that Washington was attempting to use them to justify an unjustified invasion.

The invasion was especially shocking, the officials said in interviews with the Los Angeles Times, because conditions on the island had gotten steadily better since last week's bloody coup and the new military regime had lived up to its promise of ensuring the safety of students and lifting a 24-hour curfew it had imposed initially.

That view contrasts sharply with statements by President Reagan, who said that American lives were at stake, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who said that "an atmosphere of violent uncertainty" on Grenada was a major reason for the invasion.

Charles Modica, chancellor of the school, said that diplomacy rather than military force should have been used because the military regime of Gen. Hudson Austin had been cooperating in protecting American citizens and had shown a willingness to talk with American authorities.

"The curfew was lifted without much incident at all," Modica said, "and it looked like things were getting better day to day. I'm not speaking in support of the military government, but they did honor their commitment to the safety of students. They were cooperating with us even to the level of bringing water to the campus during the curfew to make sure we had water."

Dr. Geoffery Bourne, who as vice chancellor is principal administrative officer of St. George's Medical School, also strongly opposed the invasion. His son, Dr. Peter Bourne, a Washington physician who also is a visiting professor at the school, told the Times:

"My father's constant fear in recent days has been that an invasion would put lives in jeopardy. He said people in Grenada were completely safe and that the only thing that terrifies him down there is that Reagan was going to do something stupid. He has never felt in danger from the local people in power, whoever they were."

(Continued from page 1)

After I was conscripted into the army, I could hardly endure the corporal punishment and violation of human rights unending under harsh military discipline.

And I had longed for the north from long ago.

Each time I heard that officers and men who had come over to the northern half of the DPRK are enjoying genuine happiness, I could not repress a strong desire to be embraced in the bosom of the DPRK at an early date.

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